

NAYS—16

Blackburn	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Blunt	Johnson	Shelby
Braun	Lankford	Sullivan
Cassidy	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	Paul	
Hawley	Sasse	

NOT VOTING—1

Smith

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 83, the nays are 16.
The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 129, Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Sherrod Brown, Jon Ossoff, Alex Padilla, Jacky Rosen, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Robert Menendez, Richard Blumenthal, Patty Murray, Martin Heinrich, Michael F. Bennet, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 229 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Feinstein	Markley
Bennet	Gillibrand	Menendez
Blumenthal	Graham	Merkley
Booker	Hassan	Murkowski
Brown	Heinrich	Murphy
Cantwell	Hickenlooper	Murray
Cardin	Hirono	Ossoff
Carper	Kaine	Padilla
Casey	Kelly	Peters
Collins	King	Reed
Coons	Klobuchar	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sanders
Duckworth	Lujan	Schatz
Durbin	Manchin	Schumer

Shaheen
Sinema
Stabenow
Tester

Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren

Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—46

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Grassley	Romney
Hagerty	Rounds
Hawley	Rubio
Hoeven	Sasse
Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Johnson	Shelby
Kennedy	Sullivan
Lankford	Thune
Lee	Tillis
Lummis	Toomey
Marshall	Tuberville
McConnell	Wicker
Paul	Young
Portman	
Risch	

NOT VOTING—2

Moran

Smith

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 46.
The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

NOMINATION OF ZAHID N. QURAISHI

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week the Senate will consider the nomination of Zahid Quraishi to be judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey.

Judge Quraishi has had an amazing public service career, and since 2019 he has served as a U.S. magistrate judge. Once confirmed, Mr. Quraishi of New Jersey will be the first Muslim American in U.S. history to serve as an article III Federal judge.

The son of Pakistani immigrants, Judge Quraishi was born in New York City and grew up in Fanwood, N.J. He graduated from Rutgers Law School and joined a law firm in his home State of New Jersey. But his time in the private sector was cut short by a strange, tragic twist of fate. His first day of work was September 11, 2001.

Those events of that day inspired Judge Quraishi to consider a career in public service. He applied to the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, where he was commissioned as an officer and attained the rank of captain. Judge Quraishi was twice deployed to Iraq, in 2004 and 2006. For his service, he was awarded the Bronze Star and Combat Action Badge.

After leaving the Army, Judge Quraishi continued to work in public service, first as an assistant chief counsel in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and then as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey.

Before becoming a U.S. magistrate judge, Judge Quraishi served as a partner as well as chief diversity officer at a law firm in New Jersey. During his

time, he was recognized as a New Leader of the Bar by the New Jersey Law Journal and awarded the Professional Achievement Award by the Asian Pacific American Lawyers Association.

Judge Quraishi received a unanimous rating of "well qualified" from the American Bar Association. He also has strong support from his home State Senators, Senators BOOKER and MENENDEZ, and received broad, bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee, with eight Republicans joining all Democrats in voting to advance his nomination.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this historic nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today following the conclusion of Vice President HARRIS's border evasion tour to Guatemala and Mexico earlier this week.

As a physician, I have had the opportunity to do multiple mission trips to Mexico and Central America, and I have been to the border now three times. I have seen the crisis firsthand, which is why it was so concerning to me that in the early days of this new administration, they followed through on a number of campaign promises related to opening our border and curbing control measures put in place by the previous administration.

Just to be clear, the current administration issued multiple Executive orders and actions on immigration, including halting construction of the border wall, ending the "Remain in Mexico" policy, and reaffirming the White House's commitment to grant blanket amnesty to 11 million illegal immigrants residing in the United States. While President Biden and his administration appear surprised by the massive influx of immigrants and migrants encountered in the aftermath, this was a predictable result.

As described by the President of Guatemala, once the message from the White House changed to, "We're going to reunite families, we're going to reunite children. The very next day, the coyotes were here organizing groups of children to take them to the United States."

On March 24, after months of resulting escalating crises on our southern border, President Biden tapped Vice President HARRIS to serve as his border czar. In the 10 weeks that have passed since her appointment, the situation at the border has continued to worsen. In April, Customs and Border Protection officials made more than 178,000 apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border. In May, they once again made more than 170,000 apprehensions, marking the third straight month over that figure. These are 20-year records.

As demonstrated in an interview with Lester Holt this week, Vice President HARRIS considers these staggering

numbers a laughing matter. If she took her role seriously and actually visited our southern border, she would realize that Americans who live in border communities are not laughing. That is because their towns are being overwhelmed by migrants, and they feel their lives are in danger.

Now, the origin of these migrants has expanded as the crisis has gone on. In recent weeks and months, Border Patrol has encountered significant numbers of migrants from Ecuador, Venezuela, Cuba, and Brazil. While these arrivals have come from a wide variety of nations, the majority of the border crossings continue to come from Mexico and the Northern Triangle countries of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Despite years of foreign aid and assistance to the nations, this is a trend we have seen growing in recent years. Since 2018, Border Patrol has encountered approximately 5 percent of Honduras's population, 3.5 percent of Guatemala's, and roughly 3 percent of El Salvador's population. Now Vice President HARRIS is proposing to provide more than \$300 million in regional humanitarian aid and a \$4 billion long-term plan for Central America.

However, as this graph shows, there is little evidence to show that this type of cash injection will reduce migration from these Northern Triangle nations, and Biden administration officials acknowledge that even if these efforts were successful, it would take years or possibly even decades to truly make an impact. This is not the type of urgency needed to address this raging crisis on our border. This is simply throwing good money after bad money.

Let's take a look how policy impacts the border. This graph proves the cause of the crisis is policy, and aid has been ineffective in remaking the economy of the Northern Triangle. These economies need much more than intermittent aid infusion. I like to use the phrase "trade not aid." Since entering into CAFTA-DR in 2005, the United States has increased trade between the United States and the other six countries in the agreement: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. As of 2019, goods traded among the countries included in the pact increased by 62 percent. By working to expand trade in the region, the United States could boost capital investment and prosperity.

This type of productivity could result in further good job opportunities and encourage individuals in the Northern Triangle to remain home rather than pouring across our southern border. It also has the potential to reconfigure supply chains away from China and bolster our relationship with nations in our hemisphere at a time when China is moving to exploit developing countries.

I have seen the empty warehouses and jobs leaving Central America firsthand in Honduras on mission trips—a

result of China entering the World Trade Organization. Through stronger trade agreements, we can help bring jobs back to our hemisphere, particularly those that would help address some of our medical supply challenges, such as making medical gowns, masks, and gloves. These could easily be made in Central America.

At the same time, it is absurd that this administration cannot chew gum and walk at the same time. Proposing \$4 billion of taxpayer funds in an aid package, when their recently proposed \$6 trillion budget request does not include funding increases for the missions carried out by the Department of Homeland Security along the border, is astonishing.

A final point, Vice President HARRIS keeps saying she wants to get to the root of the problem, and while White House policy has created the crisis at the border, the true long-term root of the problem is the lack of law and order in Central America, which leads to unstable economies.

The policies first put in place by President Obama and now by the current administration have enriched the cartels, further encouraged violence, and harmed Central American economies. By not truly addressing the roots, their policies continue to encourage migrants to make the long dangerous journey north.

We must continue to build a wall along the southern border and increase funding for technology, radars, towers, air assets, and others. We must also reinstate the "Remain in Mexico" program. Our Vice President, acting as border czar, must visit our southern border communities and the CBP agents and officers overwhelmed by this self-inflicted crisis.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

NOMINATION OF ZAHID QURAISHI

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague from New Jersey for allowing me to go first because I have one of our foreign country's Ambassador in my office.

Today, in the Senate, we have an opportunity to both alleviate a judicial emergency and make history by supporting the confirmation of Zahid Quraishi to the U.S. District Court of New Jersey, where he currently serves as a U.S. magistrate judge.

As I mentioned many times in the past, the vacancies on this court have been declared judicial emergencies by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The U.S. District of New Jersey is one of the busiest courts in the entire country, with 46,000 cases pending before it. Yet being short-staffed has left our judges with mind-boggling caseloads, more than three times the national average.

Fortunately, we in the Senate have an extraordinary nominee before us this week. Judge Quraishi has devoted his career to serving our country, and his story embodies both the rich diver-

sity of New Jersey and the promise of America as a place where anything is possible.

He was born in New York, grew up in Fanwood, NJ, with his parents, both immigrants from Pakistan, who came to this country to build a better life. In 1997, he graduated from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, and in 2000, he earned his J.D. from Rutgers Law School, my alma mater.

After a clerkship with the New Jersey Superior Court, Mr. Quraishi accepted a position with a New York law firm. His first day on the job was September 11, 2001, and the horrific events of that day prompted him to change the trajectory of his career and focus on serving our country.

In 2003, he joined the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, where he earned the rank of captain and served two deployments in Iraq—first in 2004 and then 2006. For his service, Mr. Quraishi was awarded the Bronze Star and the Combat Action Badge, a recognition by the U.S. Army for non-infantry soldiers who engage in ground combat.

After leaving the Army, he continued to work in public service, first as trial counsel with the Department of Homeland Security and then as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey.

In 2013, he joined the law firm of Riker Danzig, where he worked until 2019, when he was appointed as a U.S. magistrate judge for the U.S. district court and became the first Asian-American Federal judge in New Jersey's history.

Now Mr. Quraishi is poised to break barriers once more. If confirmed, he will become the first Muslim American in U.S. history to serve as an article III Federal judge. My colleagues, Zahid Quraishi is a man of integrity, a consummate public servant, and a trailblazer for Asian Americans and Muslim Americans across this country who dream of one day presiding over a court of their own.

We should all draw our inspiration from his story because it is a story that could only take place in the United States of America. I urge my colleagues to support this historic nomination to the U.S. District Court of New Jersey without delay.

And I want to thank my distinguished colleague from New Jersey, Senator BOOKER, for bringing Judge Quraishi's nomination to the President and to myself, and it is an example of the power of having someone sitting on the Judiciary Committee knowing the importance of diversity, so that any American who comes before a Federal court can think that someone like them is sitting in judgment of them. So I thank Senator BOOKER.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I thank my senior Senator, who himself has an